THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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GEN. GRANT'S HEALTH.

Physicians Have No Hope of the General's Recovery.

Fenians Raising a Contingent to Help El Mahdi.

Debate Continued on Colorado Railroad Legislation.

General Grant's Health.

NEW YORK, February 28. In regard to General Grant's health, Colonel Frederick Grant said to a Post reporter this afternoon: "My father is a very sick man. There is no use in longer denying the fact. We have made every effort to keep the true facts from the public because we knew that as soon as it should become known that he was dangerously ill, there would be hundreds of letters coming in with every mail, and this would annoy him and make his cure less hopeful. He has had little rest for the past few nights. He was up and about his room for a little while yesterday, and we hope to get him up again to-day, but he is suffering constant pain in the ear and head. For any facts concerning the nature of the disease, apply to his doctors, who are attending him. They are Fordyce Barker, Dr. J. H. Douglass and E. B. Sands, of this city, and T. M. Marker, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Douglass said "I am in nowise responsible for the rose colored report that appeared in a medical journal last week. Two days before the report was published I had a conversation with Dr. Sands at General Grant's house. As a result of the consultation we both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was hardening and steadily growing worse. Microscopical examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that it was a case of malignant epithelial growth. General Grant is a very sick man. I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down, but has displayed much courage. During the winter he has done as much as six or eight hours' work a day, but has had little sleep for the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the general because he had so many other troubles to bear. I have all along maintained that his trouble is from cancerous growth at the root of the tongue, caused undoubtedly by excessive smoking. Every time he speaks or breathes or eats this is disturbed. It is difficult to treat it for that reason. There have been times when the growth has been temporarily checked, but it was never arrested and is steadily increasing. There has been considerable loss of the tissue of the soft palate. He takes nourishment every day in liquid form. He cannot eat solid food because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia is not that pure and simple, but is a reflection of the pain caused by the cancer in the throat. He has been suffering from severe pain in the right ear and on the top of the head. To ease him, his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels. I cannot say how near the end is. He may live for months yet, as men suffering from this disease have done, but I do not think there is any hope of his recovery."

Fenian Help for El Mahdi.

CHICAGO, February 28. According to a circumstantial narrative to appear in the Inter Ocean to-morrow the Fenian organization has been revived in this country and an actual movement been put on foot to organize two or more full regiments of 1,000 men each for service in the Soudan to operate with the Mahdi against the British.

The article professes to give the names of prominent ex-officers of the union and confederate armies as having been commissioned to serve as officers in the brigade, and General Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia is named as the probable commander of the brigade. It is declared that the quota from this city has already been organized and the money raised and that the men will all have left for the east within the next two weeks. It is claimed that Marseilles, France, will be the probable rendezvous prior to leaving for Egypt.

Colorado Legislature.

HOUSE.

DENVER, February 28. In the house this morning Mr. Campbell offered a concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house, to inquire whether the limit of state taxation as provided by the state constitution is liable to be exceeded in the action of the last general assembly, and if so, to what extent. The resolution provided explicitly as to the matters to be inquired into. It was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gilmore's resolution providing that no officer or employe of the house shall receive any compensation other than is provided by law or resolution, but that the necessary expenses of an officer or employe upon being audited should be paid.

Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment making it the duty of the house expenditures committee to admit such expense account. Adopted.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Bergh moved to go into committee of the whole on H. B. No. 217, the Rollins railroad bill.

Mr. Gilmore asked that S. B. No. 177, the Denver city charter bill, be read a second time so as to facilitate its progress. This was agreed to, and the bill was read and referred to the Arapahoe county delegation, which appointed a special committee for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Nowell the house went into committee of the whole on house bill No. 217, the Rollins railroad bill, and Mr. Campbell was called to the chair.

Section 14, providing that the expenses and salaries of the board of commissioners shall be paid quarterly out of the state treasury, was read and adopted.

Section 16, providing that it shall be the duty of the governor, on the request of the railroad commissioners, to direct the district attorney of the proper district, or the attorney general of the state, to institute and prosecute all suits for violations of the act, or any law of the state concerning railroads, except private actions, was read and adopted.

Section 15, providing that all, excepting private suits, shall be in the name of the people, and that all money arising therefrom shall be paid into the state treasury, and there shall be allowed as attorney's fees for prosecuting the same, to be paid out of the money so collected, 10 per cent of each sum respectively, was read.

An amendment by Mr. Gilmore that the penalty should not be increased to meet the item of attorney's fees, was adopted without opposition.

Section 17 was read. It provides that it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners, upon the written complaint and application of the board of county commissioners or of twenty-five citizens of any county, setting forth the reason therefor and the relief sought, to make an examination of the rate of passenger fare or freight tariff charged by any railroad company, or of the condition or operation of any railroad between any points stated in the complaint or request.

The commissioners are to give due notice of the time and place of holding such investigation, and upon such examination it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners to review and modify the rates between the points indicated, or refuse the prayer of the petition, according to the facts; or find and report to the petitioner and the railroad company involved, upon any matters concerning the condition or operation of the railroad suggested in the complaint, and shall also report upon the petition to the governor, as provided in section 10 of this act.

An amendment by Mr. Bradley requires the citizens to give such security for costs as the commissioners may see fit to ask, and was adopted. After a slight amendment by Mr. Gilmore, the section was adopted.

Section 18, providing for the investigation of accidents and report to the governor was read and adopted.

Section 19, allowing the commissioners to pass free on all the railroads of the state and take with them free any employes, attorney, experts, witness or other persons in their official service, was read and adopted.

A number of minor amendments were made to the following section, which were adopted:

Mr. Bradley moved to reconsider section 9, providing triple damages for violating the provisions of the act relating to unjust discrimination, extortion or failure to establish loading points or furnish freight cars. Adopted.

Mr. Gilmore moved to strike out the provisions of this section allowing attorney's fees for prosecuting charges mentioned in the section.

Mr. Stuart opposed the amendment. A short speech was answered by Mr. Gilmore. After several other speeches Mr. Bradley's motion was defeated by a vote of 18 to 16.

The house reassembled at 2 p. m. and went into committee of the whole on the special order fixed for that time, Mr. Rollins' railroad bill H. B. No. 217.

Mr. Hughes offered an amendment to section 1, dividing the state into three districts for the purpose of selecting commissioners.

Some amendments were offered to this changing counties from one of the districts named to others. The divisions contemplated in the amendment are made up as follows: First district, Arapahoe, Weld, Elbert, Douglas, El Paso, Pueblo and Bent; second district, Lake, Park, Summit, Jefferson, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Grand, Routt, Chaffee, Fremont, Boulder and Larimer; third district, Las Animas, Hindsdale, Costilla, Huerfano, Custer, Saguache, Conejos, Rio Grande, Gunnison, San Juan, La Plata, Dolores, San Miguel, Ouray, Delta, Montrose and Mesa. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Gilmore offered an amendment providing that the date of appointment should be July first instead of April 10th.

Mr. Rollins moved to amend by making the date February 1st instead of July 1st, as proposed by Mr. Gilmore.

Mr. Gilmore accepted the amendment and it was adopted by the house after having been explained by Mr. Rollins.

Mr. Pence moved to amend the first section by requiring the governor to appoint within ten days instead of thirty after the act takes effect. He did this for the purpose of allowing the senate to act on the appointments, which would otherwise be impossible.

After some discussion the amendment was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Rollins offered an amendment making the time for appointment ten days after the passage of the act, instead of after it takes effect. Adopted.

Mr. Pence offered an amendment providing that the governor shall select the commissioners from the two leading parties in as near as possible the proportion of the vote cast by the two parties at the preceding election.

Mr. Hughes opposed the amendment on the ground that it would bring politics into the question. He had never known the democratic party to enact such legislation.

Mr. Suess opposed the amendment on the ground that politics had no greater need of entering into the question of the appointment of commissioners than religion.

Mr. Ferguson spoke to the same effect. He believed that the adoption of the amendment would be certain to force politics into the question.

Mr. Pence supported the amendment. He did not believe that anybody feared that religion would enter into the question, while nobody could deny that there was danger that politics would enter in it. If the commissioners saw fit they could use their power for the aid of their party or political friends. If there was a democratic member on the board he would be at least in a position to know of any such action on the part of the other two commissioners; or in other words a democratic commissioner was needed to watch the two republicans.

Mr. Gilmore believed that the language of the section providing that the governor should select the commissioners as nearly as practicable from different parts of the state was sufficient, and should stand.

A vote was taken on Mr. Pence's amendment and it was lost. The section as amended was then adopted.

After Mr. O'Driscoll had explained his politics at some length, a motion by Mr. Rollins to amend the title of the bill, and another to add an emergency clause, were adopted.

Mr. Kohn moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again at 10.30 o'clock Tuesday. Adopted.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

S. J. Minich, the murderer of Samuel Baldwin, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Goddard to be hanged, and Tuesday, March 24, was designated as the day of the execution.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Fears of the Possibility of an Extra Session Renewed.

Last of the Appropriation Bills Passes the House.

Silver Discussed in Connection with Cleveland's Letter.

Possibility of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, February 28. The possibility of an extra session is again the subject of comment among congressmen. The senate committee on appropriations has before it as much for the next three and a half days, including Sunday, as it would undertake to perform in as many weeks if the session were a long one. Members of the committee express the hope that they will be able to present the remaining bills to the senate in time for action. A committee meeting will be in progress all day to-morrow and every night, perhaps all night, until final adjournment.

McCulloch on Silver.

WASHINGTON, February 28. Secretary McCulloch said to-day, in speaking of the silver question, that while he regretted the action of the house he thought there was no danger of the country being brought to a silver standard at an early day. "The condition of the country now," he added, "is favorable for the maintenance of a gold standard, inasmuch as the balance of trade is in our favor and there is no prospect of its being against us for some months to come. Besides, there is a large amount of gold in this country outside of what is held by the government and the banks, and there is little disposition on the part of the American people to hoard their money."

XLVIII Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28. The chair laid before the senate a letter from the attorney general stating that the deficiency bill (as passed by the house insufficiently provides for expenses of juries, etc., in connection with United States courts, not more than half the estimates having in any case been allowed. The attorney general further states that there will not be money enough to carry on the courts named during the coming four months unless further provision is made. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Hill submitted for reference to the committee on public lands a resolution expressing the opinion of the senate that no patent should issue to the assignee of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railway company to lands granted said company until the senate has acted on the pending bill. Referred as desired.

Hale submitted the report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The substitute for the river and harbor bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on commerce, which on request of McMillan got permission to sit during sessions of the senate.

Mitchell offered the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, The commercial value of silver has so far depreciated that standard silver dollars coined under the act of 1878 are now worth but 89 cents in the open market; and,

WHEREAS, Continued coinage of such depreciated dollars now amounting to nearly 300,000,000 seriously threatens suspension of gold payment by the government from necessity and consequent banishment of gold coin from active circulation; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on finance be, and hereby is, instructed forthwith to prepare and report to the senate a proper bill to provide for the immediate suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars and for the resumption of such coinage whenever the commercial value of the standard dollars aforesaid shall rise to within five per cent to par of the standard gold dollar of the United States.

Mitchell asked unanimous consent to have the resolution considered at once and to have read in connection with the resolution a very important letter from a distinguished person (meaning the letter of the president-elect just published on the silver question.)

Objection was made by Harris, Maxey, Cameron of Wisconsin and others both to the reading of the letter and present consideration of the resolution. The matters therefore went over one day under the rule.

The senate then on motion of Wilson took up the house bill to forfeit unearned lands granted the state of Iowa in aid of the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul railway.

The bill passed by the house declares such unearned lands forfeited and requires the attorney general to institute legal proceedings to ascertain and determine their quantity; and provides that actual bona fide settlers already on the lands shall have preference of entry at the land office. For those provisions the senate committee on public lands substitute provisions asserting the reversionary right of the United States to the lands referred to, giving the United States circuit court jurisdiction to determine all controversies in relation to such lands that may exist between the United States and the state of Iowa or persons claiming rights in such lands. The substitute also provides that such of the lands as the court may declare belong to the United States shall constitute part of the subject to disposal as such except that bona fide settlers' claims shall be recognized as lawful.

Pending the debate on this bill, the house bill providing for the erection of public buildings at several places was taken up and passed, including one for Wichita, Kansas, $50,000; increasing to $1,000,000 the appropriation for a public building at Louisville.

A message being received from the house announcing disagreement with the senate on the postoffice appropriation bill, the senate, on motion of Plumb, insisted on its amendment, and the chair designated Plumb, Allison and Beck a committee of conference.

The senate resolved to admit to the floor members elect of the house of representatives.

HOUSE.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and recommendations of the appropriations committee were generally followed. The committee was voted down, however, on its recommendation of non-concurrence in the amendment permitting sample copies of second class publications to be transmitted through the mails at one cent a pound, and the amendment was concurred in. The amendment relative to compensation of American steamships for carrying mail was non-concurred in.

All amendments having been disposed of, Townshend, Holman and Horr were appointed conferees upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

The naval appropriation bill, with the senate amendment, was taken from the speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The house committee on foreign affairs by a vote 6 to 4 adopted Phelps' resolution relative to the Congo congress.

The house went into committee of the whole on the fortifications bill.

Curtin called attention to the condition of unrest which existed in Europe, which might before the year closed break into open war. The United States might be involved in that war, and it was proper that she should be in a state of defense. Therefore he favored the substitute bill.

Rosecrans favored the committee bill.

McAdoo replied to a criticism against the committee bill. The gentleman on the other side had ridiculed the guns which the appropriations committee proposed, but he might retort by ridiculing the guns which the republican party had never built.

Keifer addressed his remarks to the silver question, and found fault with Cleveland's letter. It was assumed in that letter that unless the coinage of silver was suspended the time would come when there would not be enough gold in the treasury to redeem all the greenbacks. He had supposed that greenbacks might be redeemed at the pleasure of the government in gold or silver coin.

Hancock defended the committee bill and criticised the substitute, contending that under it not a single gun would be produced that would stand the test in actual battle.

Thomas said that while the committee bill purported to appropriate $900,000, in reality it appropriated $3,600,000, and enabled the great American gun burster, Norman Wiard, to buy guns from the United States at one-fourth of a cent a pound, and after slight change sell them back at 50 cents a pound.

Horr supported his substitute, which appropriated $4,935,000, and said that for the past ten years fortification bills passed by congress had been of no benefit to the country. He did not know what the opinion of the coming administration was on the subject. He had in his hand a letter, the first message sent by the incoming president to the congress of the United States. Cleveland was the first president who had ever sent a message to congress before he was inaugurated, but he (Horr) found in that letter nothing but words of wisdom. To his astonishment every line of it commended itself to his judgment. The only thing he regretted was that such pearls had to be cast before such congressmen. [Laughter.] The letter recognized the fact that the American congress ought to take care of the interests of the nation and ought to do something to prevent impending difficulties that hung over the finances of the country.

Dorsheimer thought the speech by Horr in eulogy of Cleveland indicated that the gentleman was coming over to the democratic party. The public act of the president elect which had been the subject of the gentleman's eulogy was a letter addressed to certain members of the house. He agreed with the gentleman that the letter contained abundance of sound doctrine, but he would have preferred that the president-elect had done what he had no doubt he would do on the first occasion offered him, suggest to congress some practical method by which the circulation as coin of the two metals could be reconciled and maintained, for he did not believe it to be desirable or possible that silver should be demonetized in this country. On the other hand, thought it a part of statesmanship to recognize the facts which existed and to bring about reconciliation between the two currencies by reconsideration of the ratio of their value. In his judgment the true solution of the question was to make the silver dollar the equal of the gold dollar. If the silver dollar were made equal to the gold dollar there would be no reason for placing any restriction whatever on its coinage, and in doing this it might be safe to make silver the sole foundation of paper money of the country.

Warner of Ohio, who was the recipient of Cleveland's letter, thought that as the silver question had been imported into this discussion, it would not be out of place to say a word in reply. The silver question was an economic question and not political. It was not a question to be settled by mere opinion. It was well understood the president-elect had different views on that question from many members in this house. Distinguished republicans held different views from the majority of their party. It was a question of monetary science and nothing else. One word as to the alarm which had been sent throughout the country as to the crisis which was to come as the result of the continual coinage of silver. Notwithstanding the care with which the letter referred to had been prepared, notwithstanding the candor with which the views of the president-elect had been formulated in this particular, he was mistaken as to the condition of things which was predicted in the public press as about to take place. It was a condition of things which never had taken place in any country in the world. With a currency of $750,000,000 it was impossible that this currency should go below par of gold. It was not in the power of all the banks of this country aided by all the banks of London to put gold to a premium and keep it there so long as the volume of money was kept down aside from gold to $750,000,000.

The bill was read by paragraphs for amendments.

Ellis offered several amendments increasing appropriations for reports, &c., of fortifications, but they were severally rejected.

Ellis then moved to strike out the entire clause, as being useless waste of public money, which motion was also rejected.

On motion of Rood paragraphs were stricken out which prescribe the calibre of guns to be manufactured and manner in which they shall be tested.

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HOUSE.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Gladstone's Cabinet Decide to Remain in Office.

Some of Gordon's Correspondence with El Mahdi.

Italy Intends to Relieve the Kassala Garrison.

Decision of the English Cabinet.

LONDON, February 28. It is reported much dissension occurred during the four hours session of the cabinet this afternoon. The only decision arrived at during the conference was that no ministerial resignation should be tendered until parliament has disposed of the government measure for redistribution.

The cabinet meeting decided that as Parnellites in the commons voted bodily with the opposition, the majority 14 obtained by the government is not too small to enable the government to continue in power. The decision as to redistribution of seats will prevent appeal to the country before November.

Reports that a crisis prevails in the cabinet are semi-officially denied. Political clubs teem with unreliable rumors concerning reconstruction of the ministry. It is certain there is open discord between Hartington, secretary of state for war, and Harcourt, home secretary. Retirement of the latter is probable. Conservatives now rely on the defeat of the government on the Egyptian financial convention if it is found that it establishes multiple control.

Gordon and the Mahdi.

LONDON, February 28. Last October the mahdi sent an autograph letter to General Gordon exulting over the wreck of Colonel Stewart's steamer and the murder of that officer and companions. In proof of his knowledge that disaster had overtaken Stewart, he inclosed copies of documents found on the steamer and an account showing the state of munitions and supplies at Khartoum at the time of Stewart's departure. By the messenger who brought the letter General Gordon sent back a defiant reply to the Mahdi. He said: "I do not care how many men you have killed or what success you have gained. It makes no difference to me." After more in the same vein he concluded with: "I do not care what forces you have, I am made of iron and intend to hold on here."

The Soudan War.

SOUDAN, February 28. After the late action of the rebels in destroying advanced redoubts Lieutenant Askwith went to them to alter the arrangement for exploding the mines. While examining one of the mines it exploded and Askwith was blown to pieces.

ROME, February 28. The government has sent a million dollars to Massowah for the purchase of camels. This action indicates that Italy intends to take steps for the relief of Kassala.

LONDON, February 28. Advices from Durban announce that reports are current to the effect that offers have been made to organize a contingent of 5,000 Zulus for service in the Soudan.

Chinese Restriction.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28. A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says: The local legislature passed a bill to prevent Chinese immigration. It goes into effect upon the close of the present session, a fortnight hence. It imposes a fine of fifty dollars or six months imprisonment on any Chinaman not a previous resident, who attempts to enter British Columbia. It is stated that the early date at which the act becomes a law will enable its enforcement during the interval before an order for its disallowance by the dominion government arrives.

An Anarchist Plot.

BERNE, February 28. Twenty-three anarchists arrested yesterday have been charged with conspiracy to blow up the federal palace. The government is believed to have strong evidence against the prisoners, which will convict many if not all of them.

Fatal Accident to Miners.

DENVER, February 28. A Georgetown special to the Tribune-Republican says: News has just reached here that on the 16th inst., two miners named John Miller and J. B. Simms, who were working a mine near Decatur, charged a hole which failed to explode. Miller undertook to drill out the tamping when a premature explosion took place, instantly killing Miller and seriously injuring Simms.

Suit for Alimony.

DENVER, February 28. In the district court to-day Mrs. W. B. Daniels (Donna Madixxa), by her attorney, Judge A. W. Rucker, of Leadville, commenced suit against W. B. Daniels, the well known dry goods man of this city, for $35,000 yearly alimony.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, February 28. Money easy 1 to 2, closing 1; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange dull 4.83½, demand 4.86¼; governments strong, ¼ higher for 3 per cents at 101¾ bid; state bonds quiet, a shade lower for some issues. The stock market was less active than at any time since last Saturday, and with extreme fluctuations generally within a range a little over 1 per cent. The day passed without the development of any important rumors tending to influence values. Early dealings were at prices a shade lower than closing quotations yesterday but at 11 prices were generally higher than yesterday. The market ruled rather quiet, closed firm on a slight rally generally a shade above yesterday. Trading was chiefly in Northwestern, Lackawanna, Lake Shore and St. Paul. Transactions 291,000.

The result of operations for the month which closes to-day is a general advance in almost everything on the active list. The greatest gain in any stock was Lackawanna, amounting to 14 per cent. All coal stocks however were prominent in advances, Delaware & Hudson gaining 8¾ per cent and Central New Jersey 4¾. New York Central is up 6⅝, Lake Shore 3½, Northwestern 5⅝, while St. Paul gains only ⅞ and Missouri Pacific loses 1⅞, but Manhattan Consolidated is up 7⅛, Louisville & Nashville 5⅞.

Adams Express	134	American Express	91
C. B. & Q.	121¾	Erie	14
D. & R. G.	87⅝	Preferred	29¾
Central Pacific	34¾	N. Y. C.	93
Missouri Pacific	91¾	Union Pacific	47⅝
Northwestern	94½	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	131	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	22¾	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	60	Quicksilver	4
W. U. Telegraph	58¾	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	17⅝	Homestake	9½
Preferred	42½	Sutro	12

A Deal in Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, February 28. Wheat opened this morning with a very nervous feeling at 85⅞ for May, and gradually advanced, then broke under reports that two more houses were in trouble, and with a good deal of excitement and free selling. At this point rumors of trouble were denied and the fact that all firms had promptly responded to calls for margins becoming known, a reaction set in, the market immediately advanced and at noon prices reached 86¼ for May. The excitement had nearly subsided and confidence was generally restored. E. M. Samuels & Son have made no statement of their condition yet, but prices of settlement have been agreed upon. The firm is understood to be long for over a million bushels, of which less than one hundred thousand are their own deals, the remainder belonging to customers who have not kept their margins paid up, but from whom the firm expects to collect. Ben W. Lewis states that he was long on about 1,500,000 bushels, but that his present liabilities are not more than $20,000, of which he shall pay every dollar. His total losses, however, are said to be three to four times this amount. Ben W. Lewis made a brief statement to-day to the effect that his liabilities are $30,000, assets $180,000.

Labor Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28. Excitement in the vicinity of the Kensington carpet mills was unabated to-day. By four o'clock an immense crowd had collected at Lasdom's mills, where Cameron and Stevens, non-union loom-fixers, are employed. Five hundred policemen began to clear Howard street of the crowd. School boys and women, terrified at the sight of the approaching officers, fled, but at York street they were stopped by a solid body of spectators that extended across and down that street for blocks. The officers then began to use their clubs, and the crying of children, shrieking of women and cursing of men, coupled with shouts of the police, made up a scene which was perhaps unprecedented in the history of the city. Women and children were knocked down and trampled upon and several of them suffered severe injuries. The officers, however, were successful in clearing the streets. Many in the crowd had broken heads and injured limbs, but they were all able to leave the scene unassisted. After the streets were cleared the loom fixers were attacked by a large squad of policemen to their houses and no attack was made upon them by the mob. The great crowd soon dispersed.

Hatch and the Bureau.

WICHITA, Kan., February 28. General Hatch arrived from Kansas City this evening and in an interview said he has twenty companies of troops in the territory and will post his pickets on the Salt Fork, guarding every road leading into Oklahoma, and will prevent the boomers from reaching their destination. If they attempt to pass through his lines their stock will be killed and themselves arrested, and this time they will be held for trial. There are three clerks busily engaged in the boomers' office at Arkansas City and each receipts for membership, he thinks, amount to about $100 per day. The greatest activity prevails among the boomers. There are no cattle ranches in Oklahoma as represented by the boomers. The stock building was burned by the troops last summer and every fence cut down. The general said his orders are ironclad and will be carried out to the letter.

Mrs. Dudley and Short Arraigned.

NEW YORK, February 28. The general session court room was crowded this morning with persons anxious to see the finish of proceedings in the arraignment of Mrs. Dudley for shooting Rosse and "Dick" Short for stabbing Captain Phelan. Short was first arraigned. His face was flushed, but his manner was calm and collected. Short pleaded "not guilty to the charge of assault and battery." The recorder said as the case was continued he would increase the bail from $3,000 to $5,000. Short was then removed. Mrs. Dudley was then arraigned and approached the bar with a quiet smile. By her counsel's advice she stood mute. The recorder directed that a plea of not guilty would be entered for Mrs. Dudley, and her bail was fixed at $500. The accused was then taken back to prison. Neither Captain Phelan nor O'Donovan Rossa was present during the proceedings.

Real Estate.

There can be no doubt that we are on the verge of another real estate boom, which bids fair to exceed that of 1879-1881. Many people who have been looking around for some time past have made up their minds to invest in real estate here, either in residence property for their own use or in vacant lots upon which they will build residences for themselves. Quite a number of persons have recently bought lots and have given out contracts for buildings to be erected upon them, and we hear of other contracts soon to be awarded. Nearly all of the buildings to be constructed are of handsome character, involving quite liberal outlays of money. Some eastern gentlemen have also invested lately in income-bearing business properties in this city, and we are assured that several of the stores upon our streets are shortly to have additions, alterations or improvements made to them. All this will make trade active and give our contractors and mechanics profitable occupation, and the natural result will be that our speculators in real estate will shortly commence operating therein. Then will come a rise in values, more sales, more speculation, and for a time, at least, we think we are safe in anticipating an active business season ahead. Our real estate agents are unanimously of the opinion that property on the market for sale has reached bottom figures, and is certain to rise in value and it does look as though the present is the time to buy.

Explosion of Giant Powder.

KANSAS CITY, February 28. A quantity of giant powder being thawed by workmen at a sewer excavation in the east part of the city exploded this morning with terrific force, shattering windows in the vicinity. A young son of R. H. Keith, a prominent merchant, received dangerous injuries. The shock was felt in all parts of the city.

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Three months.... 2.50 | One month..... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... $3.00 | Six months..... $1.00
Three months..... .50 | One month..... .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of ——— the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

E. W. STREET,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

In England such a pointed snub as was administered to President Arthur and his administration by the house in its refusal to legislate against silver coinage, on Thursday, would have sent the whole administration into immediate retirement, and the majority would have been called upon to assume direction of the government. [Denver News.

In view of the political contest in England, the above is an excellent illustration of the superiority of our institutions. No one department of the government, even if just from the people, can at will revolutionize the policy of the government. The senate and executive have a constitutional obligation to oppose this decision of the house if not according to their convictions, and can express this opposition without danger of a revolution. The ultra English residents of New York, who ought to go to England and stay, should appreciate this superiority, as they are all anti-silver men. If we had the same government that they affect to adore, the whole administration would have to be changed, and the cabinet opposed to silver would be replaced by one in favor.

It is evident that the war on silver will be more violent than ever it has been. It is of the utmost importance that the silver men do not lose their vantage ground by foolish arguments or distortion of facts. We want to convince the minds of the class of people who have no interest in this matter beyond doing right and who are open to conviction. Foolish denunciation of "gold bugs" will not do this. Such talk indicates a want of command of solid arguments in favor of silver. Recently it has been said that one of the great causes that has led to the depreciation of silver is the fact that this country demonetized silver in 1873. It had no more influence than the man in the moon. In fact it was not known for years after 1873 that silver was demonetized. We did not cause any decrease in the demand and so contribute to the overstocking of the market which led to the depreciation, because we did not coin in the whole history of the government before 1873 but 8,000,000 standard silver dollars. It was not known that we had demonetized silver because we were not coining it at the time and hence did not stop coining it. It is foolish therefore to give this as one of the causes. When we do, our mistake is easily proven and it only weakens the legitimate and unanswerable arguments that may be made for silver.

When Senator Hill retires there will be great rejoicing among the monopolists. During the present session he has stood almost alone on the republican side. Except Van Wyck, Senator Hill was the only republican senator who voted against the Texas Pacific land grant of the lands west of El Paso, Texas, which were never earned. It was a vote creditable to Senator Hill notwithstanding his lonely position. The original land grant to the Texas Pacific was made to have a competing line to the Pacific. The Central Pacific people saw this danger from a competing line and began the construction of the Southern Pacific in the same parallel as the Texas Pacific. It tried to hurt the Texas Pacific and secure the forfeiture of its land grant when the Texas Pacific stopped work by urging that the line could be built without land grants. The Southern Pacific met the Texas Pacific at El Paso, Texas, and then a compromise was effected by which both stopped building further. This compromise defeated the purpose of the land grant by leaving this line practically in the hands of the Central Pacific people. The Texas Pacific people then claimed the land grant for the line built by the Southern Pacific people as though it had been built by the Texas Pacific. This was done in face of the fact that the failure of the Texas Pacific to build through to the coast deprived the country of a competing line, and in face of the fact that the capital invested in the Southern Pacific was invested with the understanding that there was no land grant. No more unrighteous bill ever passed the senate. Yet Senators Hill and Van Wyck were the only senators to vote against it. The case of the Pacific Mail subsidy attached to the post-office appropriation bill this week is another example. This line is paying six per cent dividends and does not need a subsidy. Yet the senate voted one. Against this Senator Hill was the only republican vote. His war with the Western Union is another example. It is no wonder that monopolies took a large interest in the defeat of Senator Hill. The defeat of Senator Hill will be shown before long to have been a sad blow to the interests of the people against monopolies. His opposition has none of the granger quality. But it is that of an intelligent man who is independent of all lobby influences and has the courage to maintain his independence.

Cleveland's letter has given great comfort to the anti-silver men, and well it may. He is in thorough harmony with the New York Times and other extreme anti-silver papers. It remains to be seen whether he has more influence than Arthur and Hayes had on the same subject. We think he will not because he has taken so extreme a position that he is justified by neither facts nor experience. He should know that in the present state of affairs it is impossible for silver to drive gold out of the country. The only way this could be done would be that England and other countries might pay us their exchanges in silver, and compel us to pay our exchanges in gold. But this cannot be done, because there are no silver dollars abroad, and they won't pay in silver bullion, because it would be more expensive than paying in gold. The amount of gold in this country depends absolutely on the state of our exchanges. If there is a balance due us it will be paid in gold. If there is a balance against us it must be paid in gold. Silver has not the remotest effect on the amount of gold in this country so long as any balance due to us by foreign countries must be paid in gold. This is as plain and simple as anything can be, and it is dishonest to frighten credulous people by so bold a misstatement of facts. We are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland has not thought this out, or else is wilfully perverting the facts. There may be good reasons for discontinuing the coinage of silver but this is not one. So long as all the silver coined remains in this country, and here it will remain so long as the silver dollar is intrinsically of less value than the gold dollar, there is no danger of its running gold out of the country for no country has it to give in exchange for our gold. This is what makes France keep her gold with ease, because she has all her silver coined in her own possession and no foreign country has it to exchange. France and the United States have simply their gold for international exchange and the quantity on hand will depend solely on the state of that exchange. If we stopped our silver coinage to-day, or even if we demonetized all silver coined, it would not give us a single dollar more to redeem our greenbacks. If the stock of gold in the treasury to redeem our greenbacks is getting dangerously low, we must pursue the same policy to increase that stock that we did in 1877 and 1878 before there was an appreciable amount of silver coined. Any modification of our silver laws in the direction Mr. Cleveland proposes cannot possibly effect this.

LITERARY.

THE MARCH CENTURY.

Recent events lend special interest to the opening paper in the March Century on "The Land of the False Prophet," by General R. E. Colston, formerly of the Egyptian general staff, and leader of two expeditions in the Soudan. General Colston's article was written early in October, yet he seems to have anticipated the obstacles with which the British expedition has had to contend, and the information he conveys throws much light on subsequent events. Numerous illustrations and careful maps aid the descriptions; and a portrait of General Gordon, from a photograph made in 1867, is worthy of note.

Four profusely illustrated articles are comprised in the March contribution to the series on the American civil war; and they are remarkable both with respect to the pictures and to their historical importance. Colonel John Taylor Wood, the senior surviving officer of the Merrimac, describes the combat with the Monitor as seen from within the Merrimac, and entitles his paper "The First Fight of Iron-Clads." This is followed by a graphic account of what took place "In the Monitor Turret," by the late Commander S. D. Greene, who commanded in the turret, and relieved Admiral Worden when the latter was disabled in the pilot-house. General Colston, who, during the fight, was "Watching the Merrimac" from the confederate works on Sewall's point, describes the scene in a brief paper with the above title. In the third part of the "Recollection of a Private," Warren Lee Goss describes the march up the peninsula with McClellan. Several subjects are treated in "Memoranda of the Civil War," notably the conduct of "General R. S. Ewell at Bull Run," who is defended by Major Campbell Brown against statements made in General Beauregard's article published in the November Century. The defense consists of a correspondence which passed between General Beauregard and Ewell.

In this number of the Century Messrs. James and Howells continue their respective serials. The astronomer Langley concludes his papers on "The New Astronomy;" Mr. John Bigelow prints his "Recollections of Charles O'Conor," the famous lawyer; and Mr. Stephen M. Allen his "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," each article being accompanied by a full page portrait. Rev. O. B. Frothingham has a striking essay on "The Worship of Shakespere." Beside the verses in "Bric-a-Brac," poems are published by Stedman and Cheney.

The editorials deal with "The Century War Series," the cholera, and "Freedom of Discussion." In "Open Letters" "The Claims of Chicago" to future pre-eminence are discussed, and among other matters "Progress in Forestry" and "The Blue and the Gray."

The first edition of the February Century was 180,000, a subsequent edition bringing the circulation up to 210,000. The first edition of the March Century is the largest first edition of this magazine ever printed, namely, 100,000.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MARCH

opens with a frontispiece picture of the "Inauguration of President Garfield," to illustrate this month's installment of "Among the Lawmakers," in which the boy page tells also of General Grant's second inauguration, and compares these with the inauguration of Presidents George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. This is of special and timely interest to all patriotic American boys and girls.

Another attractive series, entitled "The Children of the Cold," is started, to take the place of "Davy and the Goblin," who make their farewell bow, and end the "believing voyage" in this number. The new series, while scarcely less wonderful, is quite true, and in it Lieutenant Schwatka, who has spent several years living among the Eskimo in their own homes, relates the many interesting things he knows about child-life in the Arctic circle.

E. P. Roe, in the second chapter of "Driven Back to Eden," tells the entertaining story of how the little family of apartment-dwellers journeyed back to the garden-land, and of their very un-Eden-like reception—rendered even more graphic by the numerous characteristic illustrations by Birch and W. H. Drake; while W. A. Rogers successfully performs a similar office for three chapters of J. T. Trowbridge's popular serial, "His One Fault."

Among the shorter stories are: A charming tale by Mrs. Julia Schayer, called "Liesel," telling of a little German girl who was befriended by the famous and benevolent Prince Poniatowski; "Little Kinê," a bright story-sketch, by M. C. Griffis, of child-life in Japan, in which there is much that is new and strange to us who live on the other side of the world; and a clever story by Sophie Swett, with the title, "How Santa Claus found the Poor-house;" and there are other stories, sketches, and poems by Louise Stockton, Celia Thaxter, Malcolm Douglas, and others.

Prohibition.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

In further discussion of the liquor issue, to come before the people, it seems to me that, to call things by their right names, the proposition is not to adopt a new form of prohibition but to abandon prohibition altogether and adopt in its place a restrictive or regulated license, without charging a license fee. The true idea of prohibition is that all use of intoxicants as a beverage is an abuse, an unmitigated evil, and a great danger. And the object of prohibition is not only to prevent the drunkard from getting drunk, if possible, by prohibiting sales of liquor for use as a beverage, but to prevent the making of drunkards; in short to cut off intemperance by the roots, and save society from its dreadful effects. Now let us see what is proposed to be done by the modification which is sought for. It would permit the sale of liquors in packages to any person, and for all purposes, except: That the dealer is not to sell to any one whom he may think might get drunk and that he is not to suffer it to be drank in the room where sold. Well suppose we change the law and ordain that the saloon business must be stopped, that no liquors shall be drank on the premises. But suppose it should be done, and you prosecute and punish the offender. He will immediately sell to the same customer, and he will step out into the street, alley or back yard, drink his whisky and go back into the room, and stay until he gets dry and then repeat the process. Now how much would be gained by that prosecution? Scarcely anything. And who would care to enforce such a law? The prohibitionist who works for a principle, whose object is to save his fellows from drunkenness, by cutting off from the moderate drinker, the supply of fuel which feeds his appetite for drink, and causes it to grow until it overcomes him, and he sinks to helpless ruin, such a one would have no motive to enforce the law, because, what we would prevent, the law would sanction. This package scheme would entirely destroy the very central idea and object of prohibition and cannot with any kind of propriety be called by that name. The issue then is between prohibition and a slightly restrictive retail liquor traffic, and between these the people of this city are called to choose.

But it is said our present law cannot be enforced. That it has not been is true. But that it cannot be I do not for a moment believe. Are not as stringent laws enforced elsewhere? Then why not here? Are not the people of this city as intelligent, as conscientious, as philanthropic, as well posted as to the measures needed for the protection and welfare of the community, as the people of any other locality? Then why cannot the law be enforced? It can be, if the people arouse themselves to will it. But it will be said the people do not desire it, and the failure of the late prosecutions will be cited to prove it. But these did not fail because the people desired them to fail, but because of the efforts of those whose interest it is to destroy the law. The real reason for prosecuting but one the most flagrant case among the druggists was not to punish one and let the rest go free, but to test our power under existing conditions to make a conviction, and vindicate the law. And it is well we tried no more. The offense was clear, the evidence was all that could be desired if it could have been brought out, but the other conditions more bad. We must change these before we can succeed. Give us the right conditions and the law can be vindicated in a short time, and the people of the city would surely say when it was done, amen. It seems to me that there should be no difficulty in defining a "legitimate drug business." All we have to do is draw the line between the druggist and the retail liquor dealer.

The druggist sells for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. The liquor dealer sells for use as a beverage. Let the druggist stop where the liquor dealer begins, and you have his legitimate business clearly defined. Our ordinance permits the druggist's business, but shuts out the liquor dealer entirely, as being utterly useless a nuisance and an enemy to the public good.

And right here is the whole trouble in the city. Our druggists are not content to be druggists alone, but wish to be retail liquor dealers also. By constant violation of law, they are practically liquor dealers. By the change sought to be made in the law they would be legally so. The fact is, we have twice as many drug stores as the needs of the city require, and they are here because, in the absence of saloons, they can make money as liquor dealers. Now the question is, shall we change the law, so that they can do what they are now doing more openly and safely, and so make their business more profitable? or shall we, for the good name of our city, and in the interest of good order and good morals and sobriety and a nobler manhood, retain the law as it is and enforce it as we should?

PROHIBITIONIST.

Medical Advice.

Leonard's Medical Journal.

Medical advice by telephone: Husband—"My wife has a severe pain in the back of her neck, and complains of a sort of sourness in the stomach."

Physician "She has malarial colic."

Husband "What shall I do for her?"

[The girl at the "central" switches off to a machinist talking to a sawmill man.]

Machinist to husband—"I think she is covered with scales inside about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning take a hammer and pound her thoroughly all over, and then take a hose and hitch it to the fire-plug and wash her out."

Husband has no further need of this doctor.

SODA WATER,

Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogue sent on application.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MATTHEWS.

First Avenue, 26th and 27th sts., New York.
w1-15-6m*

OHIO—INDIANA—MICHIGAN

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that its extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlet descriptive of the many celebrated mineral springs of the West and South sent free on application.

THE CAPITALIST

Can get the information necessary to secure safe and profitable investments in agriculture, stock-raising, mining, lumbering, or any of the many paying fields throughout the South and West, by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS—IOWA—MISSOURI

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
k-3 tf

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
dwh-1-15

WALL PAPER.

ALL

NEW STOCK AND NEW STYLES,

Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Brushes,

AT A. BROWN'S,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

A Class for Children

SIX AND SEVEN YEARS OLD WILL BE

OPENED MONDAY, MARCH 2ND,

AT

MR. KRAUSS' SCHOOL,

No. 13 Boulder st.

☞ This class is designed for children who have never been to school. b-22 6

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. w-18-tf

Administrater's Notice.

Estate of Sydney Heath, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sydney Heath, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the March term, on the last Monday in March, at which time all persons having claims against the said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM WADE BEEBE,
Administrator with the will annexed.
c-1-5s

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executor of the estate of Frederic H. Sharpless, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the March term, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of February, A. D. 1885.

c-1-td HENRY LE B. WILLS, Executor.

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

E. C. ROWE,

Real Estate.

$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums from $500 Up.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses.

Residence, Pike's Peak ave,	$100.00
House of 6 rooms, N. Tejon st	25.00
House of 12 rooms, facing park	50.00
House of 3 rooms, Kiowa st	15.00
House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	$25.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	25.00
House of 6 rooms, fronting on park	30.00
House of 9 rooms, N Weber st	65.00
House of 9 rooms, very central	60.00
House of 7 rooms, Huerfano street	20.00
Very choice front room in central portion of the city.	
Private residence elegantly furnished, bath room, hot and cold water and gas in all parts of the house.	

Unfurnished Houses.

House of 5 rooms, central location,	$15.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	10.00
House of 6 rooms, Nevada ave; very desirable	30.00
Three pleasant rooms, admirably located	7.00
House of 6 rooms, N Weber st	15.00
Boarding house, central	40.00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	8.00
House of 2 rooms, fronts on park	7.00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	6.00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	25.00
House of 5 rooms on garden tract	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	15.00
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	9.00
House of 2 rooms, Nevada ave	4.00
House of 8 rooms, Cascade ave,	20.00

STORES.

Desirable store, North Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE Houses or personal property to exchange for desirable real estate and assume incumbrance.

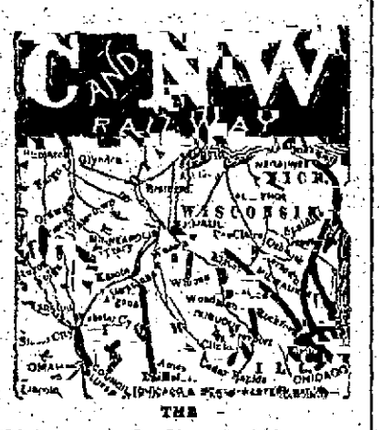
5315	N. NEVADA AVE RESIDENCE of 11 rooms, halls, bath room, and closets and attic, hot and cold water throughout, stone cellar, porches, etc.; lot 100x190	$7,000
6260	N. NEVADA AVE CORNER	1,100
6259	CASCADE AVE cottage; central	2,100
6262	TEJON ST.—Business property; pays fine interest	6,700
6267	VERMIJO AVE. Lot 50x190 feet	300
6266	STOCK RANCH & STOCK With teams, harness, wagons, mowers, etc. Range and water unsurpassed.	
6260	N. NEVADA AVE Vacant lot.	800
6260	N. TEJON ST. Desirable cottage close to business.	2,500
6263	DALE ST. CORNER Improved.	1200
6261	S. TEJON ST. Vacant lot.	300
5405	N. TEJON ST Carefully built house of modern style, bay window, bath room, hot and cold water, etc., in one of the best blocks in the city, near the park	$4,800
6264	—CORONA ST. House and lot.	1,200
6265	BUSINESS PROPERTY To exchange for house and lot.	
6271	—PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Cottage house of 5 rooms, pantry, stone cellar, etc.	1,600

The above list embraces but a small portion of the property I have for sale.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

E. C. ROWE,
No. 17, North Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.



THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE

WEST AND NORTHWEST

It is the SHORT, SURE and SAFE route between

Council Bluffs

—AND—

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'y depot from arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.

W. H. BABCOCK, General Agent.

Windsor Hotel Block Denver.

Henry Le B. Wills

REAL ESTATE

AND

LOANS.

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

City and Country Property

For Sale on Easy Terms.

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

209 N Weber, 8 rooms and bath room	$45 00
524 N Weber, 6 rooms and bath room	40 00
210 Platte, 6 rooms	40 00
215 Pike's Peak, 8 rooms	45 00
214 Bijou, 6 rooms	45 00
412 S Tejon st, 8 rooms.	40 00
917 N Nevada, in whole or part	

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

204 S Cascade, 5 rooms,	$15 00
30 Kiowa, 4 rooms	$10 00
823 Kiowa, 4 rooms	$10 0
329 N Cascade, 8 rooms	$30 00
Hotel of 16 rooms on reasonable terms.	
111 Kiowa, 8 rooms	16 00
25 N Wahsatch, 7 rooms	16 00
621 S Nevada, 5 rooms	9 00
532 S Tejon, 4 rooms	8 00
Corner Willamette and Oak, 4 rooms	7 00
726 S Weber, 3 rooms	4 00
1136 N Wahsatch, 2 rooms	4 00
421 S Weber, 2 rooms	4 00
315 N Wahsatch, 4 rooms	6 00

OFFICES, ROOMS, ETC.

29 North Tejon street; whole building	$8
7 N Tejon, 2 rooms, second floor,	$8 00
114 N Tejon, second floor	$15 00
107 Pike's Peak, 3 offices, second floor	

SPECIAL FOR SALE.

Three superior building lots facing east on North Nevada.

A business property on Tejon st., paying a large income on the investment.

A ranch of 320 acres near city limits, mostly enclosed, with good house and barn, cuts 50 tons of hay, good water.

A very comfortable brick house, centrally located on Huerfano st. $1,700

The Tenney house on 125 foot corner, Willamette and Cascade, for sale on easy terms. $7,500

A house of 8 rooms facing south in one of the best localities in town, completely furnished and in the best of order in every respect. A very desirable property for any party wishing a home for immediate occupancy.

Three fifty-foot lots on Willamette ave., fenced, large shed, etc. In monthly payments if desired. $ 800

100-foot corner on North Weber, with five-room house, barn, corral, etc., in good order. 2,100

FOR EXCHANGE.

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase, who will favor me with a call.

OFFICE, NO. 19 N. TEJON STREET.

Opp. Opera House.
b19

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our card rates.

C. E. EDWARDS. JNO. GRANNIS.

EDWARDS & GRANNIS,

DENTISTS.

Office No. 21 North Tejon St.

(Opposite Opera House.)

Telephone No. 54.
b-14-tf

DR. W. L. BARTLETT

DENTIST.

OFFICE Over postoffice. Dentistry perfectly painless. b-15-1y

C. S. WRIGHT,

Architect and Building Superintendent.

NO. 316 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, Colorado Springs. b-5-1m*

E. C. WEBSTER, M. D.,

Office No. 7 S. Tejon street.

RESIDENCE NO. 519 N TEJON ST. Having for the past seventeen years made a special study of female and children's diseases. d-11-tf

DR. W. FOWLER

(Formerly Fowler & Palmer)

DENTIST.

ROOMS in Prewitt Block, Tejon street, opposite Giddings Brothers. m-6-tf

Established 1872

EL PASO COUNTY

BANK.

Capital Paid In $100,000
Surplus 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK.

Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H Barlow.
c-6-tf

Men of all Work.

Parties wanting work of any kind done address J. H. HOLMES, Box 606.

All orders shall receive prompt attention.
b-19-1m*

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

F. T. MACKIN, President.
w-2-7-5

Colorado Springs, Jan. 10, 85.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

DAILY GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1885

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments

One of the penalties which every preacher who travels out of the accustomed ruts must pay, is to have his utterances grossly misrepresented. Horace Bushnell desiring once to be very explicit on a point in controversy upon which he was preaching, said "Now, I wish you to distinctly understand that, in the first place, I do *not* say this, or, in the second place, *this*, and so stating four propositions which he did not hold. But one of his listeners, a highly intelligent and sincere man, but an opponent of Bushnell's, went and declared afterward in the public prints that Dr. Bushnell had affirmed precisely those four points which he had explicitly denied.

Rev. Heber Newton, concerning whose heterodoxy there is so much talk now-a-days in the newspapers, seems to have suffered in like manner from the stupidity of his reporters. The report has gone all over the country that Mr. Newton in a recent sermon had declared that the doctrine of the trinity was utterly grotesque, a midsummer night's dream, etc It now appears in a verbatim report of the sermon what Mr. Newton actually did say, which was something very different.

The popular notion of the trinity is undoubtedly utterly grotesque a sort of 'Midsummer Night's Dream' of a divine being, at once one and three, of whom *no conceivable* thought can be formed better than that which the popular imagination of India cast into the monstrous form of an image with three heads The average man can have no thought at all concerning this dogma, unless it be that of a veritable triad of dieties, such as Mr. Arnold has so vividly scathed; and the conception of three gods is a distinct heresy, against which the Athanasian creed terrifically warns us"

"But is the dogma of the trinity an utter absurdity, an ingenious bubble blown by theologians, having no solidity; a figment of the fancy, expressing no mysterious reality? Before leaping rashly *to* this conclusion, my free thinking friend,' pause a moment to remember that this curious dogma is no invention of medieval schoolmen or of early Christian priests. It existed long before Christianity. It is found in many different religions, and those the most wonderful religions of antiquity. The wisest men of Egypt the university of the ancient world fashioned this dogma as a *symbol*, an imaginative expression of a mystery in the divine being, upon which they came through all their learned studies of nature The profound *thinkers of India*, musing over the same mystery of the divine being as it presented itself to them, fashioned the very same notion. * * * * * *

"If it be an utterly unsubstantial notion, then the deepest thing of the human mind, in different lands and ages, is faultful. Are we moderns, with all our brand new learning, ready yet to write 'obsolete' under a thought thus held by the greatest races of earth? * *

And, after arguing the reasonableness of the doctrine of the trinity on philosophical grounds, he sums up his conclusion thus:

"We say, in answer to the question, 'What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?' 'First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world, secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind; thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the people of God.' Is this ancient philosophical thought of the divine unity under many forms a thought which is obsolete? Most surely not. Can you and I, then, find, as yet, a better expression of this mystery than that which our fathers held, when we know what they meant by their language? I trow not."

This suggests that when a minister is charged by some person with saying some very outrageous thing, the first thing is to be sure that he did say it. The probabilities are nine to one that the remark has taken a wholly different color in passing through the reporter's brain, and that too even though the reporter be a very intelligent person.

As bearing on the question to what extent punishment is designed to be reformatory the experience of Mr. L. R. Brockaway in the Elmira Reformatory is of marked interest.

We take from the Christian Union a description of the principles on which this institution is conducted and the remarkable results which have been reached.

No one is sent here under sixteen or over thirty, and no one ordinarily except for a first offense. The prisoner arrives usually at night; he is washed, properly dressed and assigned to his cell. This dress does not differ from that of an ordinary citizen outside dark brown coat and gray pants. The next day he has a personal interview with the superintendent. Mr. Brockaway's long experience in prison management to which he has given most of his life and a natural aptitude in reading character, make him a difficult cross-examiner to evade or deceive. He gets down the facts of the young man's past life name, home life, early education, associates, course and career thus far He has tabulated the results of these inquiries, and the facts are curious and instructive. Thus, in 1884, of the ancestry of the men admitted, only fifty per cent were of temperate habits, only sixty per cent had any regular trade or occupation; only fifteen per cent were forehanded and possessed any accumulations, less than five per cent had ever gone so far in education as the high school. The criminals are, as a rule, the children of uneducated, poverty-stricken parents, with irregular occupation, and half of them intemperate. Intemperance, thriftlessness, ignorance and shiftlessness are the *great progenitors* of crime. Still greater is homelessness, for of the men admitted in 1884, only ten per cent had good homes, over fifty per cent were rovers or tramps at the time of the crime, less than a quarter had received even a common school education, and less than four per cent had ever been through a high school or its equivalent.

A threefold record is opened with the convict labor education, demeanor. A certain task is assigned him. He is charged with that task. For convenience of reckoning, it is reduced to hours. If he is wholly inexperienced, allowance is made for that fact until he has learned his trade. He is credited every night with the work done. At the end of each month the credit and debit side are compared, if he has fallen behind his task he is charged if he has gone ahead of it he is credited. His school reports are kept, in like manner, every attainment and every failure noted. Overseers keep watch over him, and every offense is reported. It may be a mere minor neglect, six such reports are necessary in a month to make a demerit mark. It may be palpable violation of a regulation; two such, I believe, are required. It may be a graver offense a falsehood, a theft, insolence, fighting; one such may destroy all previous good standing. There is a grade below him and a grade above. If the threefold record shows poor character, an idle habit, a listless mind, a weak and vacillating will, an ugly purpose—be it what it may he falls back into the third grade, is dressed in red, marches with lock-step, loses some prison privileges, and gets common fare. If his record is a perfect one, shows gain in character, an earnest purpose, a will set to obey and grow, it earns promotion to the first grade a dress of blue, large confidence, larger liberty, meals in a common dining-room, with liberty of conversation at meal-time, and so much progress toward an earlier release Every set back prolongs the sentence; every promotion shortens it

Mr. Brockaway's theory, is, in brief, that most criminals can be reclaimed and reformed, that the duty which society owes both to them and to itself is their reclamation, that our whole penal system should be adjusted to this end, that for this the criminal should first be brought into a healthy physical environment—good air, good food, regular habits bathing second, should be brought under strict, inexorable, irresistible law, with a judgment day every month; third, should be compelled to steady, vigorous, persistent industry, fourth, should be taught to think, and, finally, not until this has been done for him is he prepared for the higher moral and spiritual impulses. The results of Mr. Brockaway's work seem to sustain his *theory*. The average prison sends out from fifty to seventy-five of its inmates to prey upon society and be caught and returned to prison again No convict is discharged from Elmira (unless by expiration of the statutory limitation of his sentence) until a place has been found for him to earn a living and he has developed sufficient ability for steady and continuous work to earn it in the competitions of life Then he goes out on parole, and is required to send a monthly report in writing, indorsed by his employer, for at least six months before his release is absolute Thus the ex convicts of Elmira are followed up Their letters form interesting reading They give warrant for the conviction that upwards of eighty per cent become honored, industrious, self supporting citizens.

The American Missionary Association

We take the following interesting description of the exhibit at New Orleans of the above association from the Daily Picayune. The A M. A is a benevolent society with headquarters at New York, and in its Christian educational work among the colored people of the south and the Indians of the west, spends on an average about $300,000 a year. It is a grand work, viewed from whatever standpoint. Christianity, patriotism and philanthropy all unite to commend it to the support of every well wisher of his kind

The American Missionary association display closes the educational exhibits in the east gallery. It occupies large space, and is gayly decorated with pale blue and white draperies. In this display will be found a complete report for eye and mind of the progress made by the colored school children and by the Indians during the past years. Upon long tables ranged for examination, books in use, neatly bound, copy books and innumerable specimens of drawing, fancy work, *knitting and plain sewing*, also agricultural and blacksmithing specimens from various training schools.

Straight university, which has nearly 600 pupils, sends examination pamphlets, a number of pictures and silk embroidery; also, large numbers of imaginary letters written by pupils from various parts of the world. The visiting public read those letters with as much avidity as if the innocent epistles were real letters, and the neat manuscripts are already well thumbed.

The display from the Indian school at Santee, Neb, consists of school books printed in the Sioux Indian language, and these are a first, second and third reader, a moderately advanced geography, a hymn book, and "Dakota Wowapi Wakan," or Bible in the Sioux tongue. A little oblong crocheted tidy is made of parti-colored stripes, each one the work of a young Pocahontas, who has added her name, age and the tribe to which she belongs. In fact, all the Indian work is thus marked the young red men and maidens seeming particularly careful to give their tribe. This school also exhibits shoes, harness, tin cans, step-ladders and models of household furniture. The girls have sent long linen bands full of buttonholes and aprons and undergarments finely hemmed.

The Atlanta University sends silk-worms, cocoons, a neatly-drawn map of the city, and fine examples of free hand drawings applied with colors.

The kindergarten exhibits from Storrs Atlanta school are very cunning, and the photograph of the ebony kindergarteners, taken while at their tasks, is like a picture. The work of the children, braided wraps, embroidered animals, and paper contrivances, will compare favorably with any kindergarten in the country.

A curious display from the Gregory Institute, Wilmington, N. C., teaches quite a lesson in domestic economy. The girls have sent specimens of "stocking darning" and of that still more economical and homely employment known as "refooting old stockings." A patchwork quilt, made by the boys, forms a part of this display.

The drawings from Le Moyne institute, of Memphis, are exceeding beautiful and attract universal admiration, as being most artistic and complete.

Looking over the exhibits made under the American Missionary association, the writer is pleasantly impressed with the excellent care with which the colored and Indian pupils all over the country are being instructed in trades. As cooks, carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, brickmakers, they are being practically instructed, as well as being given good collegiate educations.

A Proclamation

WASHINGTON, February 28 The president to-day issued the following proclamation.

The interests of the United States require that the senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive and accept such communications as may be made it on the part of the executive; now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation that extraordinary occasion requires the senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol, city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next at 12 o'clock noon of that day, of which all who shall at the time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby requested to take notice. [Signed,] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

Manning Preparing for New Duties

NEW YORK, February 28 —The Evening Journal states that directors of the Commercial bank held a protracted meeting this morning, but the proceedings were secret. It is believed, however, that Mr. Manning tendered his resignation as president, which was accepted after the passage of suitable resolutions to be made public next week, and Robert C. Pruyn was elected president.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado—Slightly colder, fair weather.

J. J. Fitzgerald, of Las Vegas, was elected department commander at the annual encampment of G. A. R. department of New Mexico yesterday

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the state treasury of Nebraska yesterday. One robber was mortally wounded and one captured Three hundred dollars was taken but recovered

Colonel James E Gregg has been appointed warden of the penitentiary now in course of construction near Santa Fe He was one of the original contractors in building the Kansas Pacific railroad, and has lived in Colorado and New Mexico for many years

CITY DIRECTORY.

Representative Business Men.

ARCHITECTS.

ELLIS, W. F.—Room No 2, Union block.

WRIGHT, C S No. 316 Pike's Peak avenue. c 1-1m*

ATTORNEYS.

BENTLEY, IANTHUS—Rooms No. 1 & 5, Union block.

BAKERIES.

BUSH, WILLIAM No 16 North Tejon street.

MULHOLLAND & CLARK No. 109 South Tejon street

BANKS.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK No. 13 South Tejon street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Corner Tejon and Pike's Peak avenue.

BOOK STORES.

FOFF, J. H No 15 South Tejon street.

THAYER & HOWBERT No. 11 South Tejon street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BENTLEY, IANTHUS—Assignee No. 6 South Tejon street.

COAL DEALERS.

BACON & CARR Office No. 28 West Pike's Peak avenue.

LENNOX BROS. Office at D. & R. G. depot, telephone No 89

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

COLLINS & CO. W. R. No. 28 South Tejon street.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

ANDERSON, R. W. No. 14 South Nevada avenue.

DOZIER, JOSEPH No. 122 Pike's Peak avenue

SESSIONS, S. E Nevada, south of court house.

WHIPPLE & ROBY Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa.

DRUGGISTS.

BELL, DUNCAN No, 23 South Tejon street.

GOWENLOCK, THOMAS No. 26 South Tejon street.

ROBINSON, F. E. Corner Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue

TAYLOR, R R. No. 8 South Tejon street.

DRY GOODS

ERICKSON, P. No. 16 South Tejon street

FERRIS, EDWARD No. 104 East Pike's Peak avenue.

GIDDINGS BROS. No. 19 South Tejon street.

MARTIN, D. J. No. 21 South Tejon street.

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERY.

CHESTER, H. E. No. 14 South Tejon street.

MOORE, H. M. No. 30 North Tejon street.

MULHOLLAND & CLARK No. 109 South Tejon street.

FURNITURE.

ASHBY, D. No. 23 South Tejon street.

FAIRLEY BROS. No. 103 South Tejon street.

GROCERS.

HEMENWAY, A No. 109 South Tejon, Oriel block.

HARNESS & SADDLES.

O'BRIEN, H. T. No. 105 South Tejon street.

HOTELS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE—Corner Cascade and Kiowa. P. Saucier, proprietor.

SPAULDING HOUSE Corner Tejon and Cucharas. J. A Himebaugh, proprietor.

THE ANTLERS Cascade avenue. Linsley & Kittredge, proprietors.

JEWELERS.

ALLEN, A. No. 27 South Tejon street.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PIXLEY, JOHN No 115 Pike's Peak avenue.

LIVERYMEN.

BRACHT & ACHESON—No 123 Pike's Peak avenue.

LUMBER YARD.

CRISSEY & THOMAS—Yard on corner of Tejon and Bijou streets

MEAT MARKETS.

AIKEN, G. T. Corner Tejon and Kiowa streets

BERREY & CO. No. 42 West Pike's Peak avenue and 113 South Tejon street.

MUSEUMS.

AIKEN, C. E.—No. 105 Pike's Peak avenue.

PAINTING & PAPER HANGING.

BROWN, AINSWORTH Opera House block.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

BUMSTEAD & CORUM—No 8 North Tejon street

MERRILL, W. H D No 114 East Pike's Peak avenue.

SCOTT, WILLIAM No. 124 South Tejon street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GILLINGHAM, C L.—No 117 South Tejon street.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

D'COURSEY & POTTER—Corner Tejon and Kiowa streets; Carpenter block.

LAWTON, A L. No 30 Pike's Peak avenue.

MILLS, C. H, No. 10 North Tejon street

ROWE, F. G. No. 17 North Tejon street, opposite opera house

WILLIS, HENRY LE B. No. 19 North Tejon, opposite opera house.

RESTAURANT.

DELMONICO No. 24 Pike's Peak avenue. F A. Clark, proprietor.

UNDERTAKERS.

FAIRLEY BROS No 103 South Tejon street.

HALLETT & BAKER No. 8 Pike's Peak avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED Situation in a private family by a girl, references can be furnished. Apply at the Cascade house. b-20-2t

WANTED—Information regarding the whereabouts of a bay mare, a little over fifteen hands high, blazed face, white stripe on face crooked and shows on nose, branded on left shoulder with arrow, head pointed up; eleven years old Reward will be given Henry Le B. Wills. b-27-6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Two fine road horses and one fancy pony will be sold Tuesday, at 2 p m., in front of J. E. Hundley's livery stable. One a fast, combined and handsome gelding; the other a promising, well bred road horse, and the third a fancy saddle pony, for any use Don't fail to attend this sale. If the day should not be a pleasant one the sale will be postponed till first pleasant day thereafter. G. S. Holmes 1

FOR SALE. Old papers, for wrapping purposes Special rates on large lots Apply at this office. tf

BOARDING.

GOOD BOARD and very desirable rooms at Woodside, corner Pike's Peak and Weber, at reasonable rates, by Mrs J. N. Benne o 1 6t

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

S. W. CLARK'S Employment and Real Estate office, No. 9 North Tejon street. o1-tf

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth (6), 1885

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p m on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A LANSING, Secretary
Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 14, 1885 wu-14-6

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement company for the election of officers will be held at the office of W. M. Hatch, Esq, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 4th day of March, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

A. H PARTRIDGE, Secretary
b-22-td

TO TRADE TO RANCHMEN

For Hay, Grain, Colts, Cows, or whatever you have,

Scond-Hand Saddles, Bridles,

SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS, LUMBER

WAGONS, BUGGIES AND PHAETONS

We have also received a half dozen more of those tip top ROAD CARTS for sale or trade by wh-28-1m

Stevens & House.

FURS

Those who have ill-fitting or damaged Fur Garments can have them Skillfully altered or repaired at my store at reasonable prices. My Furrier Comes from prominent Fur Manufactories of New York City and London and understands his business thoroughly.

c 2-tf C. E. AIKEN,

AIKEN'S MUSEUM, 105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

COLORADO MANUFACTURERS:

ALL WILL ADMIT [illegible] IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY RESIDENT [illegible]

DENVER SOAP COMPANY.

EVERY MERCHANT in Colorado should PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.
NO MONEY SENT TO OTHER STATES RETURNS to Colorado. Keep it Here.
VERY FEW Soaps equal the "DENVER BEST" either in QUALITY or PRICE.
EVERY BOX and EVERY PACKAGE is GUARANTEED PURE.
REMEMBER WE ARE AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF SOAP, MATERIALS.
SELL our SOAPS Use Our Soaps, Learn their MANY VIRTUES.
OUR SOAPS are made EXPRESSLY FOR USE in Western Waters.
ANY ROUGHNESS OF SKIN is cured by using "HARD WATER BAR TOILET."
PURCHASE "DENVER BEST," "GERMAN" and "COLORADO STAR"
CONSUMERS should notify us IF OUR SOAPS Cannot be Obtained.
ON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION we will see that YOUR GROCER IS SUPPLIED.

THE Robertson Carriage Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BUGGIES

CARRIAGES & PHAETONS

The material we use is especially seasoned for this dry climate We employ the best skilled workmen, and guarantee every vehicle to equal in finish, quality endurance and price, any eastern-made vehicle of like value We also have a large line of LANDAUS. T CARTS, VILLAGE CARTS. ETC, of the best eastern manufacture at hard times prices Write for quotations 379 391 Arapahoe St, Denver, Colo.

DENVER STREET RAILWAY & NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING CO

For standing cards or for advertising a specialty there is no medium equal to the street cars for cheapness Everybody reads the advertisements in the street cars Designs furnished on application We represent nearly every daily and weekly newspaper in the Rocky Mountain West. Estimates furnished on any combination of papers desired Complete files of all the papers can be found at our office.

WESTERN MANUFACTURERS

Desiring space under the above heading in sixty of the leading western papers can get special rates by addressing JAMES A. TEDFORD, Manager, Times office. Postoffice box 793, Denver

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST

We do not MANUFACTURE under cover our Factory is always open to visitors Our Goods are pure, and made from the best Fruits and Vegetables. Our specialties are

HORSE RADISH, PREPARED MUSTARD, TABLE SAUCES, COLORADO TOMATOES

PICKLES

TOMATO CATSUP, MINCE MEAT, CIDER, VINEGAR, SAUERKRAUT, &C

We buy all our stock of WESTERN FARMERS, and employ a large number of people Our Goods are sold by all first-class Grocers A trial will convince the most particular. Write us if your Grocer does not keep our Goods and we will see that they are supplied.

KUNER PICKLE COMPANY,

Established 1872. 22d AND BLAKE STS. Incorporated 1884. b-25-3m

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.



Scenic Route across the Continent.

Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colo., [illegible] and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,
Denver and Leadville,
Denver and [illegible] City

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

AND FAST TIME.

D. E. DICKER, General Superintendent. A. S. HOGHES, Traffic Manager. F. HOOPER, General Pass and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO.

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FOR THE

DAILY GAZETTE

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE

IS NOW

Prepared to Accommodate Guests

It is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city and at a convenient distance from both depots The guests can at all times have a

A FINE VIEW FROM THE PIAZZAS.

Board with or without rooms will be furnished

P. SAUCIER, Prop'r. b 23-1m

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Foff's

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital	- -	$50,000
Surplus Fund	-	15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Ass't. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business k-2-t

Large Clean Rags Wanted at this Office.

DAILY GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m , departs 10 48 a. m.

1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7 00 p. m., departs 7.05 p. m.

3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arriv s 10.55 p m., departs 10 58 p m

5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2 05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3 52 a. m , departs 3.57 a. m

6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12 02 p m., departs 12.07 p. m

4. Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a m , departs 9.15 a. m.

8. Atlantic express from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	10.50 a. m	No. 32—Arrives	8.55 a. m
No. 33 "	2.15 p. m	No. 34 "	11 55 a. m
No. 35 "	7.05 p. m	No. 36 "	5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Through cars running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Elegant reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J M GIBSON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway

TRAINS.		ARRIVE.	
For Pueblo	10 55 a. m	From Pueblo,	3 30 p. m
" Denver.	5.30 p m.	From Denver,	11.50 a. m

Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from 7 30 a. m to 7.30 p. m Sundays from 12 to 1 p m Mails arrive and depart as follows:

	DEPART.	
GOING SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G	10.30 a. m	1.45 p. m 8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m	
GOING NORTH.		
Via D. & N. O.	12 45 a. m	3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G		5.40 p. m. 8.05 p. m.
MAIL FROM AND FOR	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m 11.00 a. m	3.30 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	
MAIL FROM AND FOR		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	12.10 p m 6.10 p. m. 3.40 p. m
Via D. & N. O.		
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m	10 30 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p m.	5 10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p m Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p m

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 p m and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

week days	8 a. m to 8 p. m
Sundays	8 to 10 a. m and 4 to 6 p. m

M TAGGART, Manager

John Russell has returned from Wisconsin.

C. A Lansing came up from his ranch yesterday.

Mrs. Messner and Miss Ida Newell, came up from Pueblo on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

Messrs. Bacon & Carr are prepared to fill all orders for the coal now being taken from the El Paso coal mines.

The D. & N. O. was eight hours late yesterday on account of the breaking of an engine at Pueblo while switching.

The young folks' party set for Friday night has been changed to Thursday on account of the appearance of Minnie Palmer.

We understand that Eugene Roberts and Ed. Newton have purchased Walker's billiard hall and will assume the management tomorrow.

In future Miss Alice Stewart's water color cards and other art work can only be had of her and at Koff's book store, Mr. Koff having been appointed her agent in this city.

Services at the Presbyterian church to-day at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Black. There will be communion services in the evening.

The rector of Grace church will lecture to-night on "The World of Spirits," from the stand point of the Apostle's Creed, being a continuation of last Sunday night's lecture.

Mr. Ira G. Sprague has transferred his intelligence office business to Mr. S. W. Clark, whose office will be at No. 9, North Tejon street.

Mr. James McLean contemplates taking charge of the new boarding house that is about to be established at the El Paso coal mines.

Mrs. J. N. Renne, through an advertisement in another column, calls attention to the fact that at "Woodside" can be found good board and pleasant rooms.

Rev. James B Gregg will preach at the Congregational church to-morrow. The subject in the morning will be "Delay on God's Part is not Denial," in the evening, "The Hidden Ways of Wisdom."

Mr. C B Wilson, who has been in the city for some time, has returned to St. Louis to take up his former position in the postoffice department which he was compelled to leave on account of ill health.

At the Baptist church the pastor will preach to-day, morning and evening At morning service "The Hand of Fellowship" will be extended to new members At the evening service the "Ordinance of Baptism" will be administered.

By general request Rev. A. W Arundel, of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will commence a series of five sermons on the "Central Idea of Christianity" this morning. At the evening service he will preach on "The Decay of Power."

Another business firm had to pay $5 and costs yesterday for the careless depositing of ashes. Again we say, let the others be on their guard. Those who have been fined claim that they have been done an injustice. The ordinance is on the book for the protection of the city and the officers are supposed to enforce it.

G S. Holmes will offer for sale two fine and fast horses Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in front of J. F Hundley's stable, one of them the attractive bay gelding that has been seen upon our streets. He is undoubtedly the handsomest horse we have ever seen here, and should be a prize to the fortunate owner. See advertisement in this issue.

Through a letter received yesterday from Mr. Charles Brower, former manager of the telephone office here, we are led to infer that there is no foundation in the report that he had committed suicide. The letter was postmarked East Boston, Mass., and dated February 23, inclosing a postal order for his subscription to the GAZETTE. To the report of the suicide of one Charles Brower of Chicago, where it was supposed Mr. Brower was residing, can be attributed the mistake.

At a meeting of the Colorado College Oratorical association held Friday evening, Messrs. H. H Seldomridge and W. L. Wilder were elected orators, and F. W. Manning and R. D. McLeod delegates to the State Oratorical association, which meets in this city on April 10th Committees were also appointed as follows On arrangement, J. D. Ellsworth, R. D. McLeod and F. H Meserve; on entertainment, C B Seldomridge, S. H. Stone and E. B. Curtis The president is ex officio member of both committees

The Colorado Real Estate, Mining and Insurance agency, Messrs Potter and DeCoursey, managers, report that they made sale yesterday of a ten-acre garden tract on the west side of the Monument, and of a house and lot on South Tejon street, also of four lots at the north end of Parish's addition, where property is in good demand. We call attention to some new properties inserted in the advertisement of this wide awake real estate agency to-day, particularly to their offer of a splendid residence on North Weber street, which we are assured is a great bargain at the figure it will be sold for.

Says the London Times of Miss Minnie Palmer who is to appear at the opera house next Friday evening: "She is deliciously juvenile, frisky as a kitten, yet never vulgar, can act most unmistakably, and can throw off even in her most restless moments, real heart-breaking pathos, yet even that seems spontaneous, fresh and childlike. To us, Minnie Palmer will ever convey a whiff of the romping school-room, as she is the rosebud of a girl's romance. We love her, we are at her feet, we are waiting for the rest of the world to sneer at us, that we may show our devotion."

For many years previous to this the Battle House, of Mobile, has justly been considered one of the worst conducted hotels in the south. But we have it from good authority that now all is changed, and northern energy has made the Battle House a first-class hotel in all that the term implies. Its management is in the hands of Mr. C. D. Barnes, formerly of New York and Boston hotels, and from many different sources we hear words of praise and commendation of what he has accomplished. The *cuisine* is especially commended, and as an evidence of what Mr. Barnes has done in this direction residents of Colorado Springs who have partaken of Mr. Barnes' hospitality within the past month pronounce the Battle House without exception the leading hostelry of the south. There are now nearly 400 guests in the house.

DIED

MARTIN—At Bellevue, Nebraska, February 22, 1885, in her 79th year, Mrs Frances R. Martin, mother of R L Martin of this city.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

WALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 1 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 18 tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods We guarantee the best work in these departments

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store

Don t fail to go to Giddings Bros and see their new embroideries They have the finest line of fine goods ever shown in the city b-27-3

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce for all kinds of salads, fish, vegetables, and cold meats. Cheaper and better than home-made, No sauce equal to it was ever offered.

Smoke Harvey & Parker s "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

Giddings Bros. are closing a lot of remnants of dress goods at very low prices Come and see them b-27 3

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from R. H Buckingham & Co , Union block, have assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible LANTHUS BENTLEY, Assignee m 24 tf

Smoke Harvey & Parker s "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7 50 a m and 9 45 p m with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M Ellison, ticket agent D & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver

HO FOR MARDI GRAS!

The annual celebration of Mardi Gras at New Orleans will rival in magnificence any former efforts. It will be an experience long remembered by the thousands who will witness the gorgeous spectacle. The celebration lasts from February 17th to March 5th. On account of this and approaching warm weather, those who visit New Orleans had better do so soon The Kansas division of the Union Pacific offers a route from Denver to which, by reason of its being the Short Line to Kansas City and its quick time, there is practically no opposition. As all going to the World's Fair at New Orleans wish to stop over in Denver, the Kansas Pacific will be the favorite route. It is not the only line, but it has hosts of friends who will travel by no other. For tickets and rates inquire of any D. & R. G. or Union Pacific agent.

Smoke Harvey & Parker s "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

"THE MONEY-MAKERS."

It is said that the publishing house of Appleton has been a scene of unusual excitement ot since the new novel, 'The Money-Makers,' began to fall into certain hands The book was expected to sell well, but the house was not prepared for telegraphic orders, which by Thursday last ran high enough to keep three presses at work for a fortnight With these came letters of indignant protest from persons of weight in the money and social world, demanding the suppression of the books or the modification of certain parts, but it is said the Messrs. Appleton have resolved to stand all suits One protesting person openly offers to reimburse the Appletons for the suppression of the book.—Chicago Tribune

"The Money-Makers" is in the Circulating Library and a large supply FOR SALE AT $1 00 ea

b-25-tf

FOR SALE

IN DENVER, COLO.

A WELL ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE

Produce, Commission and Jobbing Business.

BEST LOCATION AND

Doing a Large Trade.

LIMITED CAPITAL REQUIRED.

SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR SELLING

Address Box 2315 Denver, Colo b-25-6t

IN RESPONSE

To numerous requests we have this day opened a full line of

Artists' Materials

Including Windsor & Newton's

OIL AND WATER COLORS,

Schoenfeld & Co.'s German Water Colors, and

LACROIX'S ENAMEL COLORS,

For Painting on Porcelain.

Prices guaranteed as low as those of any dealer in Colorado.

Thayer & Howbert

a-9-tf

BATTLE HOUSE,

Mobile, Alabama,

Under Entire New Management.

Opened to the public November 1st. 1884 The great winter resort of the south.

ACCOMMODATES 600 PEOPLE.

Mobile is one of the most charming cities of the entire south, with a location and climate unsurpassed Tourists going south or to the exposition will find it to great advantage to stop over in Mobile, only four hours' ride from the world s fair at New Orleans, two trains each way daily, leaving in the morning and returning at night, avoiding the general rush and inconveniences always attending such large crowds

The hotel has been newly refurnished and carpeted throughout, with the incandescent lights introduced in the hotel parlors, halls, dining rooms, billiard hall and bar, and no pains spared to make it one of the most complete hotels in the south

C. D. BARNES,

MANAGER.

Formerly of the Evans House, Boston, and the Union Square Hotel, New York. c-1-1m

W. [illegible] & CO

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D & R G freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C E. Durkee Telephone No. 89. 1-5-tf

THE NATIONAL CO.

Our Embroideries Has Arrived

AT LAST AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE WORK

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET. WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING THIS

[illegible] Line of Goods,

AND INVITE THE LADIES TO

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

WE SELL HAVE A NUMBER OF

Remnants of Dress Goods,

AND BARGAINS GUARANTEED.

GIDDINGS BROS.

m 19 tf

BARGAINS DECLARED!

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Established in 1872.

It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying in our New Spring Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the month and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

IN ALL SORTS OF THINGS AT

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

SPECIAL NOTICE!

JUST OPENED

NEW STYLES - SPRING JERSEYS.

All Styles; Tailor Finished, French and Braided in Plain and Gold and Silver FROM $1.25 TO $6.00 EACH. Marked LOW. Come and see the new Jerseys at the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

Very Respectfully, EDWARD FERRIS,

"Veritas ad Finem."

d 8 tf

THE COLORADO SPRINGS REAL ESTATE, MINING, AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

104 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

M. T. DeCOURSEY. JOHN POTTER.

FOR SALE!

No. 27.

A Palatial Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, upon a large lot, we have one of the finest houses in every respect in this city It is attractively unique in design and substantially constructed after the most most modern plans and with the most modern conveniences, has 11 rooms, including bathroom; all rooms wainscoted four feet high with selected Georgia pine; double doors throughout the house, principal rooms have solid oak floors; large halls and staircases, panelled with selected native woods, woodwork throughout is polished native woods—no paint in the house; large closets and pantries and ample cellar, hot and cold water and gas pipes on both floors, lovely porches and beautiful lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees and small fruits. Stable for three horses, large hay mow, carriage and chicken house. The house has open fire places and open grates in the principal rooms, and handsome brick and tiled mantels WE CAN SELL THIS PROPERTY FOR LESS THAN COST. Furniture for sale also This is

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

No 25.

A 40-Acre Suburban Gem.

Just south of the city, on a much-traveled road, is a property of 40 acres, highly improved, every acre under ditch, unlimited water for the land, lovely lawn, fruit trees and small fruits in abundance, ornamental and shade trees, affording cool resorts in the sunniest summer seasons. Beautiful cottage of seven rooms, buried in creeping vines and shaded with surrounding trees The place cuts 40 tons of hay. Fine fish ponds could be made on it and it might be converted into a popular home for invalids and health-seekers at all seasons, its location and surroundings making it cool in summer and warm in winter

No. 1.

MANITOU PARK!

We offer for sale the

Magnificent Estate

So well known as "MANITOU PARK," consisting of ten thousand (10,000) acres of Patented land, which, from from its peculiar topographical location and surroundings controls a practically unlimited cattle range and pasture, and hundreds of acres of the finest hay land

Parts of this estate are laid off into IMPROVED FARMS there being about 4,000 acres of farm or grass land

The GRAZING portion of the estate, more or less wooded, comprises 6 000 acres, which is supplemented by thousands more subject to control by whoever owns the Park

A well stocked TROUT STREAM traverses the Park from north to south, about twelve miles of which are contained in the estate. This stream was stocked with the SALMO FONTINALIS, Eastern trout in 1875-6, and these fish have taken entire possession of its waters, to the exclusion of the inferior native trout. The surrounding forests abound with DEER AND MOUNTAIN GROUSE and other game, affording unexcelled hunting grounds.

Besides the improved farms referred to, there is on the estate THE MANITOU PARK HOTEL, a very popular summer resort for our Colorado people. It is a three-story structure, solidly built of timber on a stone foundation, with stone chimneys. It contains three sitting rooms, sixteen bed rooms, a good kitchen, and servants' rooms and offices. It is appropriately furnished The range and kitchen appliances are of the best Two detached cottages, a billiard and ball room, a laundry and a ten-stall livery stable, with coach house for six carriages, form part of the establishment.

The location of the hotel is superb; the surrounding views grand, and it is the favorite summer resort of the citizens of Colorado Springs especially

Included in the property is an extensive TROUT FARM and large fish ponds Here, over a magnificent spring gushing out of a limestone cliff, is a large fish hatching house A five room house, stable, corrals, fish ponds for young fry of different sizes and a good fenced hay meadow or pasture, complete this establishment Half a mile from the house is an artificial lake of fifteen acres, which serves as a home or haven for the larger fish to congregate in and mature. Between the big spring and the lake, the water flows through a well protected narrow valley, with willows and brushwood and beaver dams, comprising the most perfect natural surroundings for successful trout culture imaginable.

The improved farms on the estate are in excellent condition and well equipped with farm houses, stables, barns, cattle paddocks, stockyards, blacksmith shops, dairies, milking paddocks, ice houses, etc , etc. Although the RAINFALL in the Park is considerably in excess of that on the plains, several miles of canal are built to supply the necessary water for irrigation

The barriers erected by nature form sufficient obstacles against encroachment on many parts of the boundary line of the estate, but there are, besides these barriers, eleven miles of fencing, including the fencing on the improved farms.

Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the Park, and it now certainly forms a property which any man might be proud to possess, and is moreover in condition to become a paying investment for any one who will utilize for all it is worth

We offer it at a figure much within its cost, and which makes it an exceedingly cheap property.

Parties wishing a more detailed description, with a view to buying can obtain a pamphlet descriptive of the estate by calling at our office, 104 Tejon street

No. 26.

North Tejon Residence.

A lovely two-story residence of 8 rooms, pantries, large china and linen closet, large and conveniently arranged kitchen; good stone cellar Barn and carriage house, City water on premises and in the barn This beautiful residence is situated upon a corner lot 50x193 feet, in the best part of the town, surrounded by other handsome houses The lot is seeded in grass, making a pretty lawn, covered with well set fruit, evergreens and other ornamental trees, and is just the home you are looking after

No 22.

Pike's Peak Business.

A valuable business property on Pike's Peak avenue, consisting of a full lot on which is a first-class building, which should fetch good rentals The improvements soon to be made on this avenue will attract increased attention to it as a business mart and render properties located thereon more valuable and better income bearers.

No 23

Cor. Weber Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, we can offer parties desiring a handsome cottage on a handsome corner just the thing to suit their ideas The lot is 50x100 feet, beautifully grassed, and terraced in the rear The house is carefully and substantially constructed, has four rooms, closets, pantries, etc, walls neatly papered, ceilings ten feet high; good cellar. Fine large wood and coal house Nice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees all around the house. City water on the premises

No. 24.

Cascade Avenue Residence.

A good house on Central Cascade avenue, about two blocks from The Antlers; has four large rooms, all necessary outhouses; lot nicely fenced, lovely lawn and trees; water on premises. Call and see about it Cascade avenue property is evidently on the 'boom up

No. 2.

BROADMOOR DAIRY AND Stock - Farm!

Probably the best and most complete in Colorado, comprising about 1,600 acres of natural and irrigated hay land, fine upland pasture and and valuable timber A very extensive range, with water in abundance from ever living springs, rising on the farm and from well established ditch rights going with it The farm is completely fenced with 12 miles of practically new barbed wire fence of four wires. The improvements on the farm are in prime order and embrace

RESIDENCE of two stories first story of stone, stone cellar, 16 rooms, including bath room Hot water furnace and stand pipes throughout, hard wood floors, elegant carved mantel-pieces, hydraulic ram, reservoir and complete system of water works, with conducting pipes carrying hot and cold water throughout the premises; lovely lawn, trees, orchard and small fruits.

Three Cottages for ranch employes.

Barn holding 100 tons of hay, etc.

Now stable, double boarded and tar paper lined; furnished with all modern, labor-saving appliances and machinery, with stalls for 70 head of stock, and large capacity for hay, grain, etc.

DAIRY OR SPRING HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE, built on latest and most improved plans, to save labor.

All buildings have solid stone foundations.

Title to land absolutely perfect.

The Ranch and Improvements will be Sold Alone

or the stock of cows, calves, bulls and stock, thoroughbred Jersey, Swiss and Grades with the farm and driving horses, farm machinery, tools, hay presses, etc., complete in every detail, will be sold with the farm or separately if desired.

Here is a chance which does not often occur of securing a splendid ranch, hay and dairy farm, in a high state of improvement, and furnished in the minutest detail, at a reasonable price. The owner came to Colorado to recover his health, and having done so, his presence is demanded east. Hence he offers "BROADMOOR" for sale

The proximity of this ranch to the city, makes it particularly desirable for a party whose business would require him to travel frequently to and fro THE RESIDENCE being exactly three miles from the Colorado Springs postoffice

No. 14.

Fine Farming Tract.

We offer a piece of 320 acres on Kiowa creek, 10 miles from a post office and railroad station, which will make a valuable farm Plenty of water and splendid location The price, for a short time only, is much less than the place is worth Call and get particulars,

No. 12.

An A 1 Hay Ranch.

One of the very best hay ranches in this county, consisting of 480 acres of land particularly well adapted to ALFALFA raising. Cuts 200 tons of the finest hay per up to El Paso county, as it is now, but can readily be made to yield 500 tons of alfalfa and hay per annum Ample ditch rights go with the farm, which is well fenced, has a large and substantially built barn and other improvements.

No. 19.

Business Chance.

We offer a paying, established business for sale for a short time Very little ready money will be required to purchase The business is peculiarly suitable for a couple of ladies desiring profitable occupation, or for a man and wife. The chance will soon be snapped up. First come, first served

No. 15.

Horses and Sheep.

We have for sale 100 head of horses, consisting of brood mares and colts

Also 3,000 Lincolnshire and Merino sheep, crossed. A first-class flock Now is the time to buy them

In addition to the above we have other ranches and improved city properties. We also have some splendid residence corner lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber sts. Also a list of the best lots and improved properties in Manitou, Pueblo, Crested Butte and Glenwood Springs.

We collect rents and other claims, effect insurances on property and life. Draw deeds, leases and other documents carefully. Examine and pass upon titles to Real Estate and other instruments of writing.

We Can Sell Some "OLD MAN" Mining Shares.

CALL at 104 Tejon street

JOHN POTTER. M. T. DeCOURSEY.